

### **REMARKS**

Favorable reconsideration of this application in light of the following discussion is respectfully requested.

Claims 22, and 24-42 are presently active in this case. The present Amendment amends independent Claim 22 without introducing any new matter, nor raising new issues that would require further search and/or consideration.

The December 18, 2009 Office Action rejected Claims 22-23, 31-33, and 35-37 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite. Claims 22, and 24-42 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Bernstein et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,795,898, hereinafter "Bernstein").

Applicants' independent Claim 1 is amended to correct a minor informality. Because the change is only minor in nature, it is respectfully submitted that no new matter has been introduced, nor have any new issues been raised that would require further search and/or consideration.

In response to rejection of Applicants' independent Claim 22 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite, Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

The pending Office Action rejects some of the features of Applicants' independent Claim 22 by explaining "it is unclear as to how the first and second conductive elements are coupled and at the same [time] the second conductive element is not connected." (Office Action, p. 2, ll. 9-11). Applicants respectfully traverse this reasoning, as next discussed.

In Electrical Engineering, two wires are referred to as inductively coupled when they are configured such that change in current flow through a first wire induces a voltage across the ends of a second wire through *electromagnetic induction*, if there is a mutual inductance between the first and second wire. Electromagnetic induction is produced across the second wire if it is situated in a changing magnetic field, for example the changing magnetic field

generated by the first wire. For such electromagnetic induction to pass from one wire to another, *no electric connection* is required between the two wires, because the changing magnetic field can pass through the air or even vacuum. The coupling between two wires can be increased by winding them into a first and second coil and placing them close together on a common axis, so the magnetic field of one coil passes through the other coil, without any electrical connection between the first and second coil.

For example, in a transformer, there are usually two wires that are wound as coils, electrically separated from each other with insulation resin, but having a mutual inductance between the first and second coil. It is one of the most important features of a transformer to create an electric separation between the first and second wire. For example, Applicants' specification explains that inductive coupling of two wires avoids a need for any direct electrical contact, being one of the features of Applicants' Claim 22. (See specification, p. 8, ll. 1-9.) This is even evidenced by the reference Bernstein cited in the pending Office Action, showing a transformer 120 having a primary and secondary winding 121 and 122. (See Bernstein, Fig. 1, col. 3, ll. 45-50.) There is no electric connection between the primary and secondary winding 121 and 122 of transformer 120 in Bernstein.

Accordingly, in light of the above discussion, Applicants traverse the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite.

In response to the rejection of Claim 22 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of this rejection and traverse the rejection, as discussed next.

Briefly summarizing, Applicants' independent Claim 22 is directed to an electronic device. The electronic device includes *an integrated circuit chip* configured to include informative data having security-sensitive content, a first side of the chip comprising at least one first conductive element connected to the integrated circuit, and a second side of the chip

comprising at least one second conductive element, the second side being opposite of the first side, the first conductive element and the second conductive element being coupled by inductive coupling, the second conductive element not being electrically connected to the integrated circuit chip and the first conductive element.

Turning now to the applied references, Bernstein is directed to a personal memory card 10 and an associated card reader/writer 15, where a primary winding 122 on the card reader/writer 15 that can provide electrical power to a secondary winding located on the personal memory card 10, when the memory card 10 and the card reader/writer 15 are brought into close connection with each other. (Bernstein, Abstract, Fig. 1, col. 3, ll. 3-11, and ll. 42-57.) It is clear that the memory card 10 and the card reader/writer 15 are separate elements, having their own microprocessor chips 410, 110, and separate analog communication interfaces 300, 400. However, Applicants' independent Claim 22 requires that a single integrated circuit chip is provided, having a first side of the chip with a first conductive element connected to the integrated circuit, and a second side of the chip having a second conductive element. In other words, one chip must have two conductive elements on a first and second side, that are in connection with inductive coupling. These features are not taught by Bernstein, because in Bernstein, the primary and secondary windings 121 and 122 belong to two different circuits, namely the memory card 10 and the card reader/writer 15. In other words, in Bernstein there is only one wiring on each of memory card 10 and the card reader/writer 15. Bernstein further explains that his card reader/writer 15 is not a chip, but a device to which the memory card 10 is inserted. (See Bernstein, col. 6, ll. 22-23, col. 8, ll. 1-3.) Accordingly it is not possible that Bernstein teaches a second side of the chip having a second conductive element, as required by Applicants' independent Claim 22. Accordingly, in light of these deficiencies of Bernstein, Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of Applicants' independent Claim 22.

Moreover, Applicants also traverse the rejection of some of the dependent claims. For example, Applicants' dependent Claim 30 requires a unit for deleting or ceasing to store data of the measured inductance in an event of a change being detected in a value of the inductance. There is no such feature taught by Bernstein. This feature requires that data is either deleted or not stored, in a case a change in value of the inductance has been detected. The pending Office Action points out to the reference Bernstein at his column 3, lines 25-65, and Figures 1-2 to reject this feature. (Office Action, p. 4, ll. 11-13.) Applicants traverse this rejection, because in these passages, it is merely explained that power can be transmitted from card reader/writer 15 to the personal memory card 10, and when the power is removed, data can be invariably stored in an EEPROM 115 of the personal memory card 10. However, there is no measurement of a change in value of an inductance that will cause deletion or prevent storage of data, as required by Applicants' independent Claim 30. Bernstein merely explains that protection can be achieved by the reset circuit 305 that can detect when the power supply voltage drops below a certain threshold level. (Bernstein, col. 6, ll. 10-21, Fig. 3.) Therefore, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the rejections of Applicants' dependent claims.

The present amendment is submitted in accordance with the provisions of 37 C.F.R. § 1.116, which after Final Rejection permits entry of amendments. As the present Amendment is believed to overcome the pending rejections under 35 U.S.C. §§ 112, second paragraph, and 102(b), the present amendment places the application in better form for consideration on appeal. In addition, the present amendment is not believed to raise new issues because the changes to Claim 22 is of minor nature. It is therefore respectfully requested that 37 C.F.R. § 1.116 be liberally construed, and that the present amendment be entered.

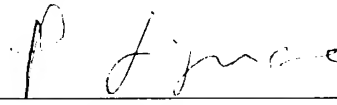
Consequently, in view of the present amendment, no further issues are believed to be outstanding in the present application, and the present application is believed to be in

condition for formal Allowance. A Notice of Allowance for Claims 22, and 24-42 is earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner deem that any further action is necessary to place this application in even better form for allowance, the Examiner is encouraged to contact Applicants' undersigned representative at the below listed telephone number.

Respectfully submitted,

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